

Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged horizontally. Each histogram represents the frequency distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for a specific value of n . The x-axis for all histograms is labeled 'x' and ranges from 0 to 120. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 100. The histograms are labeled with their corresponding n values: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120. As n increases, the distribution of non-zero elements shifts to the right, indicating that more elements in the vector x are non-zero for larger values of n . The peak frequency of the distributions decreases as n increases.

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